John Mc Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1564.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 185 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w.

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP
Hamburg Packet,
SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,
For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs, 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THADY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notified that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sunday excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambries,

Plattillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſailcloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf ſkins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and ſtripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glaſſes
Oznabrigs	Hollow glaſs ware
White ſheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Braſs kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys aſſorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths *of a Dollar,*

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeparate propoſals with ſealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furniſh by contract the following articles for the uſe of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8	Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2	Muſicians, do.	
10	Sergeants veſts	
126	Privates coats	
126	Privates veſts	
64	Sergeants coats	Artilleriſts & Engineers.
32	Muſicians, do.	
96	Sergeants veſts	
192	Woolen overalls	
192	Linen overalls	
936	Privates coats	
936	do. veſts	
1872	Woolen overalls	
1872	Linen do.	
144	Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72	Muſicians, do.	
216	Sergeants veſts	
432	Linen overalls	
432	Woolen do.	
1893	Privates coats	
1892	do. veſts	
3784	Woolen overalls	
3784	Linen do.	

1ſt Contract, for 1288 Sergeants ſhirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks

2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches

3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair ſhoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2

4th Contract, for 1032 Artilleriſts and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as ſoon as the article ſhall be delivered, and paſſed inſpection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

eot11thSep.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A ROBBERY!

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, was broken open ſome time ſince Friday laſt, and plundered of property, the value of which cannot as yet be aſcertained. The robber gained admiſſion by breaking open a window ſhutter in the ſecond ſtory of the back part of the houſe, and afterwards forced almoſt every lock therein. The above reward will be paid for the reſtoration of ſuch property as they may have taken, or proportionably for any part thereof, and a proſecution of the perſon or perſons concerned to conviction.

JONATHAN MEREDITH.

Sept 12. dtf

LOST,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the aid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden, or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } dim

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes
Claſs Tumblers } in caſes.

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 3 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 2aw4w

Roſs & Simſon,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, / Tierces, and / Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

Inſurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, purſuant to the fifth clauſe of their Charter, and at the requeſt of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thouſand Shares, and upwards," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into conſideration ſuch Regulations or Bye Laws as may be preſented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&ſtS25

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN COLE, Umbrella Maker, late deceaſed, will apply within a month from the date hereof, to Mrs. Cole, at the ſouth eaſt corner of Green and Second ſtreets, for their arrangement.

N. B. If all demands are not ſent in before the expiration of the abovementioned time, they will not be allowed, as his property will be diſpoſed of.

Sept. 9. *3t

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He, who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. *4t

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

Mordecai Lewis.

Auguſt 12. 3aw1m

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. eo12t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Juſt received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-ſtreet, a freſh ſupply of

Genuine Balſam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botaniſt procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is conſidered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is alſo of ſingular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may alſo be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second ſtreet, and T. STIFF, 55, New-ſtreet, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having obſerved the happy effect of the medicine, (ſeveral caſes of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large ſupply, a part of which he has juſt received.

Auguſt 3. 1aw3w

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry.
Francis Johnſton, R. G. } of land office
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.

Nicholas Bettinger,
verſus
Samuel Cunningham.

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to atttend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *1aw8w.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes
Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2aw1f

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,
North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34.

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon*, with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation.

Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when, and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

From the MINERVA.

Many people believe in the proſpect of a general peace, on account of the exhauſted ſtate of the nations at war. But this reaſon is not deciſive—France has been three years exhauſted, but ſhe carries on war by plundering nations that are *not* exhauſted. While any part of Europe remains *unplundered* by her armies, ſhe can carry on war and will not be driven by poverty to make peace. While the wealth of Spain, Portugal, and the Hans Towns, remains *untouched*, we can hardly expect peace. There is no difficulty in finding pretexts to plunder thoſe nations and ſtates. The proceſs for a "republican" army, is the moſt ſimple imaginable. It is only to march a body of troops thro' the country—ſay Spain and Portugal—make ſome oppreſſive demands on the people, or inſult the prieſts, who are called *fanatics*—thus provoking the people to acts of violence. Theſe acts of violence will then ſerve as pretects to threaten the nation or ſtate with "terrible vengeance," unleſs they purchaſe pardon with heavy payments of money—and the poor dogs muſt ſubmit. It is all a joke to ſay France cannot carry on war; the truth is, ſhe cannot *carry on peace*. She lives and thrives by war—peace may be her ruin.

As to Auſtria, the government is poor; but the emperor has yet immenſe reſources in the pride, the wealth, the ſpirit, and attachment of his Hungarian ſubjects; and it is againſt the character of the houſe of Auſtria, and the principles of human nature, to ſuppoſe that proud imperial family will ſucumb tamely to the ſacrifices demanded by the French. While any chance preſents itſelf to the emperor, of a change in the cabinets of Europe, which ſhall enable him to retrieve his fortune, we may conſider the ſigning of preliminaries merely as an expedient to gain time and avail himſelf of negociations to ſtrengthen his own power and weaken that of his enemy.

Great-Britain is mortgaged to pay the intereſt of a gigantic debt; and while ſhe is ſtaggering under the load, ſhe is incapable of exerting her natural ſtrength. But once diſencumbered from that, Great-Britain has reſources to cope with half Europe in the maintenance of fleets and armies.

As to the United States, it is not improbable that an accommodation of differences may take place with France: not on account of any attachment to our intereſt or form of government, but becauſe it may happen that the French councils may be convinced, it is *their* intereſt not to drive us into hoſtilities. If they wiſh to retain the juriſdiction and the trade of their colonies in the Weſt-Indies, or with their allies, to keep the Floridas and Louiſiana, they will not permit a rupture between the two countries; for all thoſe poſſeſſions are within our reach and our power.

—

John Burk, the fugitive Iriſhman who formerly publiſhed a paper in Boſton and has written plays for the amuſement of the inhabitants of the United States, has addreſſed a letter to Harriſon G. Otis, Eſq. abuſing him for calling the cargoes of emigrants from Ireland, "hordes of wild Iriſhmen." The letter is in the uſual ranting ſtile of modern *liberty boys*, who talk much more about government than they underſtand. But we notice the letter principally with a view to expoſe the arrogance of the writer, who inſinuates that the writers in favor of our adminiſtration, are "boys that can hardly ſpell," and that many "ſchool boys in Ireland are capable of teaching our legiſlators the principles of government."

This reminds us of ſome young men from that country, who, with a common ſchool education, came to America juſt after the peace of 1783, to ſet up ſchools and teach the Americans Engliſh. They really ſuppoſed, before they arrived, that Americans in general could not ſpeak the Engliſh language.

Burk however, in his letter to Mr. Otis, gives us ſome conſolation. He ſays if there ſhould be a revolution in Ireland it will put a ſtop to all emigrations to this country. If this is true, all we can ſay is, that we hope in mercy there will ſpeedily be a revolution.

There are many excellent citizens from Ireland, who have entered into buſineſs in the United States; and the Iriſh people of breeding are remarkable for generoſity, hoſpitality, bravery, and other virtues. But whether Mr. Otis was correct in his expreſſion or not, his ideas of the maſs of people brought from Ireland are juſt. The moſt of them are from the debaſed and corrupted part of the Iriſh nation, and are a nuiſance to this country. *Min.*

PARIS, June 24.

Sir Sidney Smith to General Pichegru,
Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred.

When I learned from my priſon that Pigru is elected Preſident of one of the Councils, and Barbe Marbois of the other I rejoice—becauſe this homage paid to virtue, to, to probity, and to talents, affords me a hope that moderation and humanity will reign in France, and eſtabliſh harmony between our two nations, formed to eſteem each other.

I recollect that the non-execution of the decree of death paſſed againſt the Engliſh priſoners of war, was partly due to your firmneſs and humanity. You have prevented this blot of barbariſm from being fixed on your nation.

I am a priſoner of war—I did not ſurrender my arms till after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and till honour commanded me to do ſo: perſons have pretended to cavil about the weakneſs of my detachment, which dared to meaſure its ſtrength during three quarters of an hour with thoſe that ſurrounded us. I have been impriſoned as a criminal, and I have ſuffered all the rigours of a ſolitary confinement during thirteen months. I have made repeated applications to the miniſter of marine, having been taken at ſea; to which however, he has never deigned to give me any anſwer. I ſent a deſcription of my ſituation to the Executive Directory, without any effect.—At the expiration of the firſt ſeven months of my detention, the miniſter of juſtice ſent a juſtice of the peace to me, who interrogated me on a vague charge of having done ſomething contrary to the law of nations. The juſtice of the peace clearly convinced that the government had been deceived by exaggerated reports, and ſtruck with the abſurdity of thus proceeding againſt an officer for the common events of war, formally promiſed to procure, if not my liberty, at leaſt ſome amelioration of my confinement. Since that, ſix months have paſſed, and I have heard nothing from him—The accuſation brought forward by the juſtice of the peace was, that I was the enemy of the republic—You know, General, that with military men, the word enemy has merely a technical ſignification, without expreſſing the leaſt character of hatred—You will readily admit the principle, the reſult of which is, that I ought not to be perſecuted for the injury I have been enabled to do, whilſt I carried arms againſt you.

I truſt the council will not be offended, if I do not addreſs myſelf to them in the language of a ſuppliant. Accuſtomed, owing to my Engliſh education, to reſpect power only for the good it does, and not for the injury it may wiſh to do me, I thing it neceſſary to ſtate my exact ſituation—Beſides it would be an inſult to the council to ſolicit its juſtice and humanity as a favour, by appearing to entertain a doubt of its earneſt deſire to manifeſt both! No; notwithſtanding every thing I have ſuffered, I have not the leaſt doubt of French generoſity—I only complain that it has not a free courſe—The doors of my priſon are ſhut to thoſe, who, having been my priſoners in England, would, I make no doubt, afford me, (now that I have, in my turn, need of them) the ſame conſolations that I offered them. I am fearful that this example of rigour will get into uſage between the two nations, by repriſals being made. I have done every thing in my power to prevent it, in order that the baſe paſſions may not take place of thoſe of a nobler nature, by which the military of every country ought to be animated. You will find, by the annexed papers, that the exchange of priſoners, has been delayed eight months by the refuſal to ſet at liberty—Thus, when I ſpeak to you of my own misfortunes, I bring to your recollection thoſe of ten thouſand Frenchmen. It is rather your influence that I aſk, than any act of you as a body, unleſs, indeed, you will decide the queſtions, whether the miniſter of juſtice has the right to make a ſtranger ſuffer under laws of which he is ignorant, and at the ſame time to violate every principle, by prolonging a ſecret, which deprives him of all counſel, and of every means of defence. I reſpect too much the demarcation of powers, not to acknowledge, that as a priſoner of war, I am entirely at the diſpoſition of the executive government; but it is doubtleſs occupied too much with affairs of importance, to attend an individual.

I beg you citizen Preſident, to be convinced of my veneration for the auguſt character of a repreſentative of the French people, and to accept this teſtimony of my eſteem for you perſonally.

Your Priſoner,
(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

LONDON, July 8.

All the King's ſhips in the river, equipped for ſervice are ordered to drop down to the Nore: they are ſuppoſed to be ſtationed as an immediate reinforcement to Admiral Duncan, the Agincourt, Lancaſter and Lion, are expected to ſail this day.

Diſpatches were on Saturday ſent off to Lord St. Vincent's, that the homeward bound Manilla Fleet was ſhortly expected in the Spaniſh ports, of which circumſtance government had been duly appriſed, by the papers found on board the Spaniſh polacre, captured by the Serpent ſloop of war, and ſent into Portſmouth.

A large Portugueſe ſhip from the Brazils, has been retaken by the Dover armed tranſport, valued at 100,000l.

July 15.

Paris Journals of the 11th and 12th inſt. were received in town yeſterday afternoon, which were brought to Dover in a flag of truce, having on board the M. Spinola, Ambaſſador from the republic of Genoa to our court. The moſt material article contained in theſe papers. is an edict lately iſſued by the king of Pruſſia, on the ſubject of the recent proceedings of his Imperial Majeſty, from the general tenor of which, the greateſt apprehenſions are entertained on the continent, that the flame of war will ſoon be kindled between thoſe two monarchs.

The only mention made of Lord Malmeſbury's embaſſy is, that his Lordſhip had his firſt interview of buſineſs with the French commiſſioners on the 8th inſt.

The ſituation of thoſe departments which are infeſted with emigrant conſpirators continues to occupy the attention of the legiſlature. The capital remains in a ſtate of the utmoſt tranquility.

We have received the Paris papers to the 24th and 25th ult. Theſe papers contain ſome very ſpirited obſervations of Dumolard in the council of five hundred on the revolutionary manifeſtoes of General Buonaparte, in reſpect to Venice and Genoa; and the conduct of the Directory has been denounced, for having aſſumed the right of making war and peace; and for concluding alliances without the concurrence of the legiſlative body, or even any communication made to it. An important fact is mentioned in the Redacteur of the 24th ult. "that the emperor had deferred the concluſion of a definitive treaty of peace, until the Congreſs, ſtipulated in the firſt articles of the late preliminaries of peace, is held."

It is confeſſed, in the Paris papers, that a ſtrong anti-revolutionary ſpirit begins to manifeſt itſelf againſt principles in Lombardy. Pavia and Como are ſaid to be the centers of this fermentation. Buonaparte has propoſed to the general adminiſtration of Lombardy a federation of all the national guards. This, he ſays, will be the point of re-union to the people of Italy, and being determined to periſh or be free, their enemies will turn pale with affright.

Strong hopes of peace are entertained by the people of France. M. Colehen, ſecretary general to the commiſſion appointed to treat with the Engliſh Ambaſſador, ſet out for Liſle on the 23d of this month, to make the neceſſary arrangements for opening the negociation. The propoſed Congreſs will not take place until after the ſigning of the preliminaries between Great Britain and France; at leaſt ſuch is the aſſertion of thoſe writers who are confidered to ſtand higheſt in the confidence of the Executive Directory.

A letter from the Hague of the 4th ſays, that the Texel fleet has not yet ſailed, as ſome of our journals have aſſerted, but it is certain it will not be long firſt. All the troops are to be embarked by the 7th of this month, and they are ſaid to amount to 15,000, all of whom are Dutchmen. There is at this moment a fleet of Engliſh ſhips, compoſed of ten ſail of the line, before the Texel; it is thought that the Dutch fleet will conſiſt of 22 ſail of the line, and in all 100 veſſels will give battle to the Engliſh. Theſe Dutch ſhips are ſupplied with great plenty of ammunition, 30,000 muſkets have been embarked on board them, and the crews are in good order, ſo that the greateſt ſucceſs is expected from this expedition, which, according to the moſt probable opinion, is directed againſt Scotland or Ireland. Some perſons, however, pretend that it is deſtined to ſhut up the Elbe and the Wezer. The whole of the 3d battalion of the 2d demi-brigade of grenadiers has been broken, for having oppoſed the embarkation.

On Sunday laſt lord Malmeſbury delivered to M. Letourneur the projet of our court, as the baſis of the negotiation. In this note Great Britain conſents to reſtore all the conqueſts made from France, but excepts thoſe of the allies. A very long, and naturally, a very intereſting conference enſued on the general intereſts of both countries, in the courſe of which M. Letourneur remarked on the great balance of trade which would remain in the hands of the Engliſh, were ſhe to keep poſſeſſion of all the conqueſts made from her other enemies. M. Letourneur, at the cloſe of the conference, ſaid he was not authorized to give any anſwer to theſe propoſitions, but would forward them to the executive directory. On which lord Malmeſbury remarked, that he wiſhed to be underſtood that they were points which might be modified by further diſcuſſion.

BERLIN, July 1.

It appears that a conſiderable miſunderſtanding prevails, between our court and that of Vienna. A proclamation has been publiſhed here in the name of government, which may ſerve as ſome explanation of the extraordinary armaments of the Emperor, and of thoſe who are engaged in it.

—

Frederic William, by the grace of God, king of Pruſſia, &c.

According to information which we have received the Aulic Council has, without having heard us, cauſed certain orders to be iſſued by which, on the demand of one party entirely in favor of the complainants, they have attempted to decide reſpecting us and our rights, and to detach our ſubjects from the obligations which they have contracted with us, and they have even formally ſummoned perſons of the Equeſtrian order to conſider us no longer their ſovereign.

The orders by printing and circulating which it has been attempted to miſlead our ſubjects, are—

1ſt. A mandate of the Aulic Council of the 17th March, 1797, on the ſubject of the reaſſertion of the claims to the ſovereignty of Brandenburgh over the Biſhoprick of Eichſtadt.

2d. A concluſum of the Aulic Council of the 23d of March, concerning the pretenſions of ſovereereignty, of Brandenburgh over the Equeſtrian order in Franconia.

3d. A do. of the 8th April, &c. againſt the Imperial city of Weiſſemburg.

4th. A do. of the 5th March, &c. againſt the Elector of Cologne, as Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order.

5th. A do. of the 9th May, againſt the city of Nuremburg.

As according to the laws of the empire, we cannot look upon the above orders as valid or obligatory in law, but on the contrary ought to conſider them as actual entrenchments on our ſovereign rights, and ſingularly vexatious, we do in conſequence ſeriouſly and graciouſly admoniſh by theſe preſents, ſuch of the equeſtrian order as formerly belonged to the cantons of the equeſtrian orders of the empire, as well as all other inhabitants reſident within the dominion, of lords belonging to the equeſtrian order, or of neighbouring princes imperial cities, or other foreign proprietors, not to ſuffer themſelves to be led away in any particular from their duties as ſubjects. We aſſure them that it is not our intention to reſtrain or to attack the allegiance which they owe to their lords, and we promiſe to protect them with energy againſt every one; at the ſame time we inform them that all thoſe who may be tempted to withdraw themſelves from their duty as ſubjects toward us, will be proceeded againſt according to law, in the moſt rigorous manner, and without diſtinction of perſons.

Given at Berlin, June 24, 1797.
(L. S.) *Frederick William.*
Frukenſtein.
Sevenſleben.
Hardenberg.
Haugwitz.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence!

Received by the Factor, Captain Kemp, from Falmouth.

LONDON, July 21.

KINGS SPEECH.

House of Lords, July 20.

At a quarter before four o'clock, his majeſty being ſeated on the Throne, with his crown and robes of ſtate, gave the royal aſſent to the bills upon table.

The houſe of commons being ordered to attend, preſented themſelves with their ſpeaker at their head, who addreſſed his majeſty in a ſhort ſpeech. He recapitulated briefly the leading meaſures adopted by the houſe in the courſe of the ſeſſion—the proviſions made for the internal ſecurity, as well as againſt external crimes. The public neceſſities, he ſaid, had induced them to grant ſupplies to an extraordinary amount, but they had been careful to make their proviſions in ſuch a manner as to render them as little burthenſome as poſſible to the people. He concluded with obſerving, that however painful the duty of voting ſuch large ſums they had the conſolation to think that they would be expended with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

His majeſty then delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of Parliament:

My lords and gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of Parliament without returning you my moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for the aſſiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wiſdom and firmneſs which you have manifeſted in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

I muſt particularly expreſs the juſt ſenſe I entertain of the ſalutary and effectual proviſions which you made for ſtrengthening the means of national defence, and the meaſures adopted for obviating the inconveniencies which were to be apprehended to enſue from the temporary ſuſpenſion of payments in caſh by the bank—as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your aſſiſtance and ſupport in ſuppreſſing the daring and treaſonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting ſo dangerous and pernicious an example.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that ſince the acceſſion of the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in ſuch a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual intereſts.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I muſt return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extenſive proviſion which you have made for the various exigencies of the public ſervice; and, while I lament the neceſſity which encreaſed them to ſo large an amount, it is a conſolation to me to obſerve the attention you employed in diſtributing the heavy burdens which they occaſioned, in ſuch a manner as to render their preſſure as little ſevere as poſſible to my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

The iſſue of the important negociation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain. But whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part to bring it to a ſucceſsful termination on ſuch conditions as may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity, honour, and eſſential intereſts of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can ſo much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion and public ſpirit, of which my ſubjects have given ſuch conſpicuous and honorable proofs, and of which the perſeverance and firmneſs of parliament has afforded them ſo ſtriking an example.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid—

My lord and gentlemen,

It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 5th day of October next.

Should peace, an event ſo ardently wiſhed for by all deſcriptions of men, be attained, the public mind ought to be prepared for the reſtitution of the ſhips taken at Toulon by lord Hood. Our miniſters have certainly come to that determination; and we corroborate our aſſertion by the following fact: That one of the commiſſioners of the Tranſport Board, after a reſidence of ſome days at Portſmouth, whither he had been ſent to make a ſurvey, preſented within theſe very few days, to the Toulonese, who arrived in the Toulon ſhips, an eſtimate of the value of thoſe captured by lord Hood, to be tranſmitted to the French Directory, preparatory to a final adjuſtment of all differences between the two countries.

A new writ was moved yeſterday in the commons for lord Mornington, who goes out to India as governor of Madraſs.

Another writ was moved for Mr. Anſtruther, who goes out at the ſame time as chief juſtice of Calcutta.

July 22.

Saturday evening, after attending their parliamentary duty, the lord chancellor, duke of Portland, and ſome other peers, and alſo the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas and ſome other members, ſet off for Beaconsfield, to attend the funeral of the late E. Burke, eſq. which took place that evening.

Monday Mr. Dreſſings, the meſſenger, arrived at Dover in an open boat from Calais, and reached town at a very late hour on Monday night, with diſpatches from lord Malmeſbury. Theſe diſpatches are ſaid to be of the greateſt importance. In all probability they contain the propoſals mede by the directory as the baſis of a pacification. The particulars of the intelligence cannot be known, but report ſtates it generally to be of a favourable nature.

A letter from a gentleman at Liſle, dated July 14. received in a very reſpectable quarter in town ſtates, "I arrived here but yeſterday morning, and I have not yet the means of entering intimately into the train of the negociation, I rejoice however to inform you that perſons the moſt particularly connected with the commiſſion, ſpeak in ſanguine and confident terms of the iſſue of the conferences." Indeed, the general idea is, that the negociation is likely to have a favorable termination. The pacific ſentiments and the long diplomatic experience of the new French director, Barthelemy, cannot fail to have conſiderable weight with his colleagues. The public opinion in France is ſtrongly in favor of peace, and the ſame wiſhes for that deſirable event prevail in this country. When theſe diſpoſitions ſeriouſly exiſt, it is an eaſy progreſs of the mind to diſcover, that the true intereſts of both countries in this caſe correſponds with their inclinations.

The French declare that if we will not only give up our navy and our bank, they will make us as free as Venice itſelf!

Thomas Muir has lately written a letter to the French directory from Cadiz, where he is ſtil detained by the wounds he received in the engagement that took place between the Spaniſh frigate, on board of which he was, and an Engliſh ſhip. He has loſt an eye, and one ſide of his face is totally diſfigured. In other reſpects he is totally out of danger, and will ſoon ſet out for Paris.

From a ſpeech of general Buonaparte, publiſhed at Milan, it now appears certain, that the Ciſpadane and Traſpadane republics are to be united into one political body, of which Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, and probably Breſcia, are to form conſtituent parts.

Accounts from Mentz, inſerted in the Hamburgh Gazette, ſtate, that the French troops who were preparing to quit Nidda, have been ordered by the directory to reſume their former poſition.

The celebrated and once ſo wealthy bank of Venice has ſtopped payment, in conſequence of the revolutionary tranſactions, which overturned the antient Venetian government.

Wedneſday advices were received from admiral Duncan, dated off the Texel on Saturday laſt. By the cutter which brought them, we have the following letter from an officer on board the fleet—

Off the Texel, July 15, 1797.

"We are ſtill ſtationed off here, about five leagues diſtant from the enemy's fleet, which, according to the obſervations of an officer who was ſent in laſt Wedneſday with a flag of truce, conſiſts of the following force—

5 ſhips of 74 guns.
8 ——— 64
6 ——— 50
4 ——— 40
8 frigates
2 ſloops
4 brigs.

"Part of our force is about to return into port, and only waits for the reinforcements to arrive from England, which are daily expected. The ſhips that are going home are the Prince of 98 guns, Formidable 98, Sans Pareil 80, Cæſar 80, and Triumph 74. They are to be relieved by five other men of war of nearly ſimilar force. Our whole fleet conſiſts of nine ſail of the line and two frigates: and though ſo far inferior in metal to the enemy, we ſhould rejoice at an opportunity to give them batile."

July 23.

The Paris journals to the 19th and 19th inſt. ſtate, that the executive directory have made the following changes in the miniſtry, viz. Cochon, miniſter of police; Truguet, of the marine; Benzech, of the interior; Petiet, of war; and Charles Lacroix, of foreign affairs, were diſmiſſed, and replaced the firſt by Laroch, the ſecond by Pleville, the third by Francois de Neufchateau, the fourth by general Hoche, and the fifth by Talleyrand Perigord, Merlin, miniſter of juſtice, and Ramel, of the finances, remain in office. Barthelemy and Carnot are ſaid to have oppoſed this arrangement.

Charles Lacroix is to be ſent to Liſle to replace Pleville Pelet. Lenour and Talleyrand Perigord were ſworn in their new offices on the morning of the 18th.

The executive directory have written a letter to Buonaparte, dated 15th Meſſidor, to the following purport:

The executive directory thinks, citizen general, that it is due to the important ſervices which you have rendered, to manifeſt to you their ſatisfaction. It conſequently approves of the conduct, both political and military, which you have adopted, eſpecially with regard to Venice and Genoa.

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

An Hamburgh mail arrived on Friday. The advices from Vienna ſtate, that the king of Pruſſia appears determined to enforce his claims upon certain poſſeſſions in Franconia by dint of arms, and, conſequently to ſet at defiance the authority of the aulic council. On the 6th inſt. a ſtrong body of his troops took poſſeſſion of the fort, and immediately diſarmed the ſoldiers whom they found in the barracks.

The new government of Genoa is fully eſtabliſhed, and citizen preſident Goge now wears a blue and white ſcarf.

July 25.

We have again to notice the non-arrival of any intelligence from France. Miniſters were for the whole of yeſterday in hourly expectation of receiving a diſpatch from lord Malmeſbury; but no meſſenger had reached town when this paper went to preſs.

The Ruſſian cabinet has ordered its miniſters at foreign courts to make ſix declarations reſpecting the unhappy Poland, and one of which contains the following article:

"If from motives of hatred, on account of this treaty of partition and its reſults, one of the three high contracting parties ſhould be attacked by any foreign power, the two others promiſe to join and defend him with all their might and power againſt ſuch attack."

The form of organization for the Venetian Terra Firma, which Buonaparte has publiſhed, is of the following tenor:

1ſt. The Breſcian is to extend as far as the Mincio.

2d. The Veroneſe is to begin at the Mincio, and to include the country at Bologna.

3d. The Vicentin and Baſſano, with its territory, is to form a department by itſelf.

4th. The Paditan, the poleſine of Rovigo and Adria, as far as the Po, not including what belongs to the Farraroſo, is to form one ſingle department.

5th. The countries of Feltro, Cadore, and Bellano, are alſo to form a ſingle department.

6th. The country of Treviſo, excepting the diſtrict of Moſtre, is to form a ſingle department with that of Colla.

7th. The Frioul, including Montfalcone, is to form the laſt department.

8th. Each department is to be governed

by a central administration compoſed of 23 members. Each commune is to have a municipality, more or leſs numerous, according to its number of inhabitants.

9th. The central government is to be compoſed of perſons choſen by the general of diviſion, who commands in the department.

10th. Each central adminiſtration is to regulate the manner in which juſtice is to be adminiſtered.

Bouquet, the French commiſſioner, who requeſted the property of the public pawn of that city and Vicenza, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to ſeven years impriſonment in irons. Drujon, the commandant of the place, who was acceſſary to that arbitrary act, is degraded, and rendered incapable of ever ſerving again in a military capacity.

The penſion granted to his Poliſh majeſty is 20,000 ducats per annum. The abdication of king Staniſlaus Auguſtus, of Poland, is dated Grodno, Nov. 25, 1795, and ſigned by that monarch, and the ſecretary of ſtate, prince Kozlelſk Puzyau.

Yeſterday morning diſpatches were received at the admiralty from commodore ſir John Borlaſe Warren, containing the pleaſing intelligence of the ſquadron under his command having intercepted a French convoy, and captured ſeven ſhips, laden with proviſions, on their paſſage from Nantz to Breſt, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the fleet at that port with their cargoes. The gallant and indefatigable commodore, we are happy to add, has alſo driven a French frigate on the Penmark rocks, and deſtroyed a corvette of 12 guns, and a large veſſel laden with timber, which he could not bring off. It is but common juſtice to his merits to ſay, that there is no officer in the Britiſh navy to whoſe activity the country owes more than to ſir John Borlaſe Warren.

A report was yeſterday received in town, via Portſmouth, that admiral lord St. Vincent's had an engagement with the Spaniſh fleet, and captured five ſail of the line; but we are ſorry to obſerve, that the vague manner in which the rumour came into circulation, entitles it to very little credit. The ſtatement, however, is not without ſome degree of probability. If we are rightly informed with reſpect to the nature of the laſt diſpatches from his lordſhip, the enemy were hourly expected to put to ſea in order to give him battle; in which caſe, notwithſtanding the diſparity of numbers, when we conſider the ſuperior gallantry and diſcipline of our fleet, we entertain no doubt of the event having proved honourable to the Britiſh flag.

July 29.

The hopes we entertained that the preſent ſtruggle between the majority of the Legiſlative Body and the Directory would not affect the public tranquillity, are rather diſappointed by the laſt Paris papers, which ſeem to announce a more ſerious reſult of that conflict than we were inclined to expect.

We have not been negligent of any opportunity that might offer to inform ourſelves of what is paſſing at Liſle; but the following letter which we yeſterday received from a gentleman there, ſhews the difficulty of aſcertaining any thing very correct reſpecting the negociation.

" Sir, " Liſle, July 25.

" I have received your letter, wherein you deſire me to ſend you a Bulletin reſpecting the ſtate of the negociations, carried on by Lord Malmeſbury and the French plenipotentiaries.

" I ſhould feel extremely happy to ſatisfy you on this point, but nothing tranſpires of what is paſſing that can be depended on; and I ſhould not wiſh to miſlead you. To prove to you with how much ſecrecy the negociation is conducted, I muſt inform you that even the French plenipotentiaries do not ſee each other but at the time and place of their ſittings, that when they meet they communicate their ideas and obſervations in writing to one another, and receive the anſwers in the ſame manner; which, at the cloſe of the ſitting are ſealed up, and the plenipotentiaries withdraw.

" This is all we know of the negociation, and conſequently it is utterly impoſſible that any public print ſhould give the leaſt information on this head which can be relied on. Lord Malmeſbury and Le Tourneur never ſee each other but on matters of buſineſs, when a note is always previouſly ſent, requeſting an interview."

July 31.

Mr. Brookes, the meſſenger, is returned to Liſle; he ſailed from Dover on Friday afternoon on board the Prince of Walespacket. We underſtand that in future the French packets are to bring the meſſengers with diſpatches to our government: the Engliſh packets will therefore only be employed to carry over the meſſengers going to Liſle.

An order for the execution of the mutineers of the Sandwich was ſent off from the admiralty on Friday laſt, and early on Saturday morning they were all, 17 in number removed from the Neptune to the Sandwich at Sheerneſs. Four of them have been reprieved; the remainder are to be hanged to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Auguſt 1.

Yeſterday the Hon. Mr. Weſley, brother of lord Mornington, and ſecretary of embaſſy, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury. He left Liſle on Saturday afternoon, and came to Dover on board the Diana packet. We have reaſon to believe that he brings the anſwer of the executive directory to the laſt propoſition of our court, but that nothing that can be relied on has tranſpired: all letters by the packet, and even the printed journals, were ſtopped at Dover. There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Weſley's errand here concerns ſome very delicate points reſpecting the progreſs of the negociation, which perhaps, could not be well communicated by ordinary diſpatches; but, whether of ſuch a nature as are likely to facilitate or retard the concluſion of peace, it would be vain to conjecture.

Earl St. Vincent's attack on Cadiz is confirmed by letters received yeſterday, by the Liſbon mail. The letters enter into no particulars, but merely ſtate that the Britiſh admiral had demanded a ſum amounting to twelve hundred thouſand pounds as a ranſom for ſparing the city.

Yeſterday at noon diſpatches were received at the office of the ſecretary of the admiralty, at Whitehall, from admiral Earl St. Vincents, which were brought over by the packet with the Liſbon mail. They are dated on board the Ville de Paris man of war, off Cadiz.

We are very apprehenſive that one of the packets, viz. the Carteret, is taken.

The numbers of French and Dutch privateers that at preſent infeſt the North ſea, are incredible, and they have done a great deal of miſchief.

The French who have long threatened our little eſtabliſhments at St. Marcou, have now muſtered formidable arrangements for diſpoſſeſſing us of thoſe iſlands; two frigates, two corvettes, and between 30 and 40 gun boats, many of them carrying mortars, with 1500 men, are in readineſs at Havre for this ſervice; moorings have been laid down in Iſigny river, where this ſquadron is to form, and watch the abſence of our frigates, viz. the Stag, Pearl, Flora, and Cynthia ſloop, when no effective oppoſition could be made their attack: In the event of ſucceeding at theſe iſlands, the ſquadron is to proceed to St. Maloes, to join in an expedition about to be undertaken againſt Jerſey and Guernſey.

Auguſt 2.

The honorable Mr. Weſley, who arrived from Liſle late on Monday night, is appointed to an eminent ſituation under his brother lord Mornington, who goes out governor of Madras. Mr. Ellis ſucceeds Mr. Weſley, as ſecretary to the embaſſy at Liſle.

Of the intelligence received by government from lord Malmeſbury, the different papers affect to be variouſly informed; ſome ſtating it to be favorable and others not ſo. Reſpecting the demands of the directory being high, we have no doubt; as alſo, that the Britiſh government are not diſpoſed to accede to all their terms, we ſhall not diſpute; but what concluſion can be drawn from this? Not any; for the information itſelf is nothing. Neither in France nor England has a ſyllable on the ſubject of the negociation been ſuffered to tranſpire officially.

PLYMOUTH, July 30.

This afternoon arrived in the Sound, his majeſty's ſhip Kangaroo, of 18 guns, Hon. Courtney Boyle, commander, from Gibraltar, with diſpatches for government, with which he ſet off from Falmouth for London this morning: ſhe left Gibraltar on the 10th inſt, and arrived at Cadiz the 13th following; on her paſſage ſhe captured a ſmall Spaniſh veſſel, that had ſlipt out of Cadiz with inſtructions to go in queſt of the Lima ſhips, which ſhe left with the fleet under the command of Lord St. Vincent; they were moored cloſe in with Cadiz on the 14th, when the Kangaroo ſailed from thence, and every night they bombard the ſhore by means of boats, &c. &c. They have done ſome miſchief, and kept the Spaniards in a conſtant ſtate of alarm: a ſhell from the ſhore fell into the Victory's launch and ſunk her, by which a few men are ſaid to have loſt their lives; the Spaniſh fleet are very ſtrong in the harbour of Cadiz, but ſhew no diſpoſition to attack the Engliſh; the Kangaroo on her voyage from Cadiz, recaptured a veſſel from Newfoundland, but ſhe is not yet arrived.

HULL, July 22.

BY EXPRESS.

London, Wedneſday evening, July 19, 7 o'clock.

The cabinet council which was held this morning on the laſt diſpaiche received from lord Malmeſbury on Sunday laſt determined by a conſiderable majority on a proſecution of the war, rather than ſubmit to the unreaſonabla demands of the French directory. *Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas were the only advocates for peace.*

The parliament is expected to be prorogued to-morrow. If not then, on Friday certain.

FALMOUTH, July 28.

This morning arrived his majeſty's packet Prince Adolphus, capt. John Boulderſon, from Liſbon, with the mail and diſpatches, after a paſſage of 14 days, having met with adverſe winds during the whole paſſage.

The captain ſtates, that on the 17th inſt. admiral lord St. Vincent, having exhauſted his patience by remaining ſo long inactive, in the act of blockading Cadiz—gave orders for ſome of the fleet to unmoor, and get in as cloſe to Cadiz as they poſſibly could. He afterwards opened a briſk fire on part of Cadiz, which was ſoon levelled to the ground.

The Spaniſh fleet had all previouſly ſlipped (or cut) their cables, being 33 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and had all run up for ſhelter, under the Carraccas.

A mutiny had broken out at Liſbon on board his majeſty's ſloop of war King's Fiſher, capt. Maitland, who was then on ſhore. Immediately on hearing of this, the captain went on board, ordered the crew to be called all on deck, and aſked them what they wanted? They ſaid "Nothing!" but hiſſed and behaved inſulting. Capt. Maitland immediately told them the conſequence and begged of them to repair to their duty—Finding all he could poſſibly ſay ineffectual, the captain drew his dirk, and told them, if they would not by fair means, they muſt by force.—One man endeavouring to lay hold of him, was run through the body, and another was wounded, who died next day. Seven others were ſlightly wounded in the ſcuffle. The ringleaders are all ſecured and put in irons. She ſailed from Liſbon, and, according to report, was bound to join lord St. Vincent.

The Exchange at Liſbon was at 74.

PARIS, July 13.

All the letters from the ports of the republic coincide in announcing the extreme embaraſſment which prevails every where with reſpect to our relations with the United States of America. We do not know whether we are at war or peace with that country, and conſequently all our commercial operations with America are in a ſtate of ſtagnation.

Letters both from general Clarke, our agent in Italy, and from the Marquis de Gallo, the plenipotentiary of the emperor, ſtate in the moſt poſitive terms, that La Fayette, as well as his fellow-ſufferers are ſet at liberty.

We not long ſince announced the departure of a ſquadron from Toulon. It is now believed that its deſtination is Corfu, in the Adriatic—and that it will there be joined by ſeven ſhips, and as many frigates, that are already in that port.

The official note of the nomination of Lord Maleſbury ſays, that his majeſty conſtitutes him his plenipotentiary to negotiate and conclude a peace with the plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is to be remarked, that this is the firſt act in which the Engliſh government has made uſe of this title.

Letters from Baſle, of the 4th July, ſtate, that the ſpirit of revolution is making daily progreſs in that country.

Letters from Mantua of the 8th ult mention the arrival of 1100 French troops there. Gen. Buonaparte had written to the municipality to raiſe a military regiment there, and to make every neceſſary arrangement for the union of the Duchy of Mantua to the Ciſalpine republic. As an indemnity for the loſs of Mantua, the emperor is to receive a great part of the Venetian territory, and the limits of his poſſeſſions are to be marked by the Piave.

Letters from Genoa announce the recal of all the miniſters (ex-nobles) reſident at foreign courts; namely, Cellopa at Madrid, the envoy at Vienna, and Spinola at London. The latter was at Paris a few days ago, and was ordered by the directory to quit the capital in 24 hours. Vincent Spinola has alſo been recalled, and the proviſional government of Genoa has choſen Boccardi. At Genoa every thing is in the beſt train. Gaiety is depicted in every countenance. The tree of liberty has been planted in the ſquare of the opera houſe, where the only repreſentations are republican dramas and tragedies.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of July 12.

The order of the day for the diſcuſſion of the ſubject of popular ſocieties being called for, Duplantier obſerved, that they are contrary to the conſtitution, that they tend to reſtore the reign of terror and anarchy, and are arſenals of inſurrection, reared for the purpoſe of overturning the preſent government. He acknowledged, that they had been of material uſe in eſtabliſhing the revolution, but ſaid, that the crimes committed by theſe ſocieties, outweighed the advantages derived from their inſtitution, and that the conſtitution ought to be no longer left at the diſcretion of theſe dangerous ſocieties. "Where was tyranny born?—Where did it find the moſt zealous ſatellites?" ſaid Rewbel, in the courſe of laſt Brumaire, "at the Jacobins." "Who has covered France with crimes, hoſtilities, and ſcaffolds?—the Jacobins. You cannot poſſeſs public liberty, as long as you have Jacobins among you;" and I add, "as long as you have popular ſocieties and conſtitutional circles, you will never ſee the empire of the laws eſtabliſhed in France."

Duplantier concluded with propoſing the project of a law, purporting in ſubſtance, that meetings aſſembled for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing political queſtions ſhall conſiſt of citizens who have reſided in the commune a twelvemonth and upwards, and that the number of perſons aſſembled ſhall not exceed ten, in communes of 5000 ſouls, nor 20 in communes of from 5000 to 20,000 ſouls. In Paris, they ſhall not exceed 40 perſons.

Coupe, of the North, ſpoke againſt this project. In his opinion, to ſpeak of popular ſocieties was to call them into exiſtence.

Berrenger found the project extremely ridiculous, which obſervation drew forth the moſt violent murmers.

Vaublanc and Dumolard ſpoke in favor of the the project. The former obſerved, that the conſtitution knew of none but private ſocieties, and did not need any foreign aſſiſtance to cruſh its enemies; and Dumolard contended that the new ſocieties are revolutionary dens, where plots are hatched for pillage and aſſaſſination.—*(More)*

Bailleul left his ſeat, and in the utmoſt agitation proceeded towards the tribune. "The period of popular ſocieties is gone," continued Dumolard, "to be in revolution is one thing, and to live in peaceful times another. The project is of the utmoſt urgency; you muſt chain down theſe hordes of brigands."

Bailleul mounted the tribune in a fit of rage, which drew burſts of laughter from different parts of the hall. Aſſuming then an attitude as if he were going to jump down from the tribune, he aſked—"Who are the agitators?"—"The Jacobins," was the general cry. Bailleul, in the utmoſt fury, "Is it the Jacobins who are organizing maſſacres in every part of the republic?"—"Yes, yes!" exclaimed a great majority of the council. "Is it by the hands of Jacobins, that ſtreams of blood are ſhed at Lyons, as Marſeilles, at Toulon?" "Is it falſe," exclaimed moſt of the members.

The ſitting becoming now extremely tumultuous, the council cloſed the diſcuſſion, and ordered the project to be printed, and adjourned.

The diſcuſſion on the liberty of religious worſhip being reſumed, Jourdan, of the mouths of the Rhone, ſpoke in favour of the project of the commiſſion. The council ordered his ſpeech to be printed, and three copies to be diſtributed to each member.

July 27.

The following are the details of the bombardment of Cadiz:

On the 3d July, ſignals announced that the Engliſh fleet which blocks up the port, and is ſtill at anchor in the road, had received three bombards: admiral Maſſareda ſent ſix gun boats under the fort of St. Sebaſtian, to prevent the Engliſh from approaching, and gave Gen. Gravenat, his ſecond commander, the conduct of this action, an officer of merit, and much eſteemed. At a quarter from eleven an Engliſh bombard, ſupported by a ſhip of the line, a frigate, and ſome ſloops, furniſhed with muſqueteers, approached St. Sebaſtian, and threw ſeveral bombs into the town, one of which fell upon a houſe in the ſtreet Marguie; the perſons who lived in it being at ſupper, left it for fear. Another bomb fell upon a houſe of La Lanulla, where there is a public walk; a child was killed, the mother going to its aſſiſtance, fell into the hole made by the bomb, and was hurt, and another child which ſhe was nurſing died of the fall. Gen. Gravenat, charged with the defence of the town, in theſe circumſtances, ſhewed great preſence of mind, and was well ſeconded; he made ſome gun-boats, which were protected by fort St. Sebaſtian, advance, they came in time to do ſo much damage to a bombard, as to oblige the Engliſh to let her go to the bottom, not being able to get her off. The frigate was wounded in the maſt, the ſhip received two balls. and the mortars of this place being well employed, they did not ſuffer them to approach nearer. They then ſheered off, and ceaſed fireing at half paſt twelve o'clock, but the Engliſh gun-boats ſurrounded, and took two Spaniſh gun-boats which were ſeparated from the line in the heat of the actions the captains of which (brave officers) were killed. The Engliſh fleet on the 4th received a reinforcement of five or ſix gun-boats, but meaſures are taken for repelling them. At three o'clock of the morning the women and children left the town, and went from two to four leagues into the country; it coſt a perſon 120 livres for a place in a calaſh; boats were dear in proportion. On the night of the 5th the bombardment commenced with more obſtinacy than before; bombards were placed between fort Saint Sebaſtian and Saint Peere. The gun-boats were repelled. The Engliſh threw near two thouſand bombs, which did ſlight damage, but in a commercial city this event excited the greateſt conſternation. The fire ceaſed at four o'clock of the morning—L'Hiſtorian.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

From a late London Paper.

Married, on Wedneſday laſt, J. QUINCY ADAMS, eſq. ambaſſador from the United States of America to the court of Berlin, and ſon of JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States, to Miſs LOUISA JOHNSON, ſecond daughter of Joſhua Johnſon, eſq. of Great Tower Hill.

We are informed by a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Factor, that juſt before they ſailed, a veſſel from Liſbon brought intelligence that earl St. Vincent had taken three Spaniſh ſhips of war, and had laid Cadiz under contribution.

Three per cent. conſuls in London, on the 2d of Auguſt, 52 3-8ths.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *September 13.*

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 12th to 13th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, ſince laſt report,

John Bathurſt, a ſtrange negro from New-York.

Jane McKinley, George Cummin's Plumb ſtreet.

Patrick Rawe, Mr. Gurks Crooket Billet wharf.

Nancy Doyle, Fourth ſtreet, a few doors below the College.

Iſrael Vanleur, Relief alley, between Front and Second.

Hannah Jackſon, Third ſtreet, between Shippen and South.

Luke Williams, Shippen, by Fourth ſtreet.

Died ſince laſt report.

Thomas Leſby, admitted	10th inſt.
John Chapman,	4th.
Joſeph Wood,	11th.

Iſrael Vanleiur, 2 hours after admiſſion.

Remaining laſt Report			52
Admitted ſince,			7
			59
Diſcharged	None		
Died	4	—	4
Remain in Hoſpital,	Convaleſcents 12		
	Sick 43		55

Interred in City Hoſpital burying ground ſince laſt report:—

From the city and ſuburbs	4
From the city hoſpital	4
Total	8

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman.

Totals of burials for 48 hours, ending Monday at noon.

	Adults	Children
St Paul's	2	
Firſt Preſbyterian		2
Second Preſbyterian	1	
Scotch Preſbyterian	1	1
Friends	1	
Swedes		1
German Lutheran		1
Methodiſts	1	
City Hoſpital*	16	
Total	22	5

* *Nine of theſe from the city.*

DIED, yeſterday morning, Capt. JOHN LOCKWOOD, ſailing maſter of the frigate *United States*, of 44 guns. The death of this able and experienced officer is a great loſs to the ſervice.

——, on Friday laſt, Mr. LEWIS LIST, Meſſenger to the War Office of the United States.

——, on Monday morning, Mr. JOHN TURNER, a native of England, clerk to Mr. Simon Walker.

——, in the Pennſylvania hoſpital, laſt evening, MANUS M'GEE: His death was occaſioned by the falling of a ſpar on his head, a few days ago, which fractured his ſkull. His parents are poor people, and live in the neighborhood of Pennſylvania.

RECEIVED from Mr. Andrew Hannis, as a donation for the Poor at the Tents, one hundred bundles of ſtraw, one barrel of flour, one buſhel of potatoes, and half a buſhel of onions. Would to God other citizens would come foward with the ſame liberal ſpirit.

ANTHONY WRIGHT,
ROBERT MORRELL, } *Superintendants.*
DAVID THOMAS,

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

No arrivals yeſterday or to-day.

A barque is in the river, below the fort:—where from is not known.

The following veſſels are captured by the Jamboud French privateer, capt. Tett.

Schr. Maria, King, from Antigua for Alexandria.

Ship Polly and Nancy, M'Knight, from St. Ubes for Alexandria.

Schooner Adventure, Doak, 14 days out from New-York for St. Bartholomews.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

ARRIVED.		Days
Ship Factor, Kemp,		London
Four Siſters, White,		Liverpool 68
Apollo, Loring,		Hull 61
Commerce, ——,		St. Kitts
Barque ——, ——,		Halifax
Brig Hannah, Robins,		Hull 57
Rebecca, Brown,		Havre-de Grace

The ſhip Induſtry, capt. Budd, of this port, arrived at London, in 30 days from Virginia.

The ſhip Mohawk, capt. Moore, has arrived at London from the Bay.

The ſhip Edinburgh, Darghman, arrived at Leith June 22.

The Light Horſe from Briſtol to New-York; the Briſeis and the American Hero, from Amſterdam to America, the Harriot, from Charleſton to Bremen; the Catharine, from Alexandria to Hambro; the Mercury from Norfolk to Bremen; and the Mary, from Boſton to Naples, are taken by the French and carried into Nantes. Several other American veſſels are reported to be captured.

The Jenny, from New-York to the Eaſt Indies, has been ſeen in poſſeſſion of a French privateer, and carried to St. Martins, Iſle of Rhe.

The Sally of Boſton, Wadſworth, from Boſton to Hambro, taken and carried into the ſame place.

Ships ſpoke with at ſea by the Factor from London.

Auguſt 18, ſpoke ſhip Alexander Hamilton from Liverpool out 20 days, in lon. 24, 30, lat. 41, 30, bound to Baltimore.

23d, ſpoke the ſhip Clothier from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia, 26 days out, in long. 27, 30, lat. 41, 30, bound to Baltimore.

26th, ſpoke the ſhip Diſpatch from Liverpool to New-York, out 30 days, in lon. 43, 30, lat. 42, 24.

Sept. 4, ſpoke the brig Salem, of and from Salem, capt. Pievie, out 10 days, bound to Bourdeaux, lat. 41, 45, long. 56, 00.

The Two Friends, Gardner, left London the day the Factor left Graveſend.—The ſhip Belvidere, Ingraham, was to ſail 5 or 6 days after the Factor.

The American ſchooner Betſey and Jenny, capt. Young, from America, laden with lumber, arrived at Plymouth, O. E. on the 29th July. She had been taken by a French privateer at the entrance of the Britiſh channel, and 4 hands put on board, but captain Young roſe on them and put them adrift in a boat in the Channel.

The American ſhip Illuſtrious Preſident, capt. Kerr, arrived on the 17th July, at Cowes, from Batavia.

Capt. Brown of the Rebecca, ſpoke on Tueſday laſt the ſhip Manchester, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, out 8 days.

BOSTON, September 5.

Arrived ſhip Franklin, Chaffee, St. Ubes, 58 days.

Sept. 6, arrived this day, brig Fame, Tilden, Surinam, 43 days. Left there the following veſſels, viz. Friends, Endicot, Salem, Sally, Randal, Boſton; ſloop Diſpaten, Davis, Cape Ann.

Aug. 19, lat. 32, 44, long. 58, fell in with the wreck of a brig, about 180 tons, diſmaſted, bowſprit only ſtanding, no perſon on board, and full of water, ſwimming with her cabin windows partly under water, could not aſcertain her name. September 2, lat. 40, 43, long. 67, ſpoke ſchooner Mary, from Boſton, bound to St. Croix, out 3 days

Brig Free Maſon, Cobb, Jamaica, 60 days—nothing new.

Brig Defiance, Jenkins, Martinique.

Capt. Jenkins of the brig Defiance, on his paſſage from Martinique, was captured by one of thoſe freebooters, modernly denominated, "French privateer." After the uſual inſulting examination, the *valiant* captain of the corſair, took every perſon from the brig, except the captain and cook, and put on board, a prize maſter, 3 inferior marauders, and 2 blacks, which had been taken from an American veſſel previouſly captured—and then ordered the prize for St. Domingo. After being completely clear of the privateer, and within 30 miles of the iſland of deſtination, capt. Jenkins, having concerted a plan with the two blacks, and his cook, embraced a favourable moment, roſe upon the Frenchman, and gained entire poſſeſſion of his veſſel, without the ſhedding of any blood. He then hoiſted out his boat and putting ſome proviſions, &c. on board, compelled the pirates to embark and proceed for ſhore. Capt. J. then altered his courſe, and ſteered homeward, where he is ſafely arrived to receive the thanks of thoſe whoſe property he has preſerved, and the congratulations of his friends, at his narrow eſcape from the inhuman fleecers of American ſailors.

September 7.

Arrived, ſchr. Diſpatch, Blackmoor, Cape de Verds, 38 days. Paſſenger, Mr. Williams. In the Gulf fell in with an Engliſh fleet from the Weſt-Indies homeward, apparently conſiſting of about 300 veſſels.

Ship Thomas and Sarah, Nichols, Ruſſia, 60 days. Aug. 30, lat. 43, long. 62, ſpoke ſhip Three Friends of New-York, from Amſterdam for New-York, out 50 days. Sept. 6, lat. 42, 23, long. 69, ſpoke ſchr. Amity, Chatley, from Liſbon, for Portſmouth, out 60 days. Sept. 6, ſpoke brig Union, from Kennebeck, for St. Croix.

Ship Hercules, Bridges, Bourdeaux, 50 days.

Inſurance Company of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School Houſe in Germantown. The Company ſtill retain the room in Cheſnut, above Seventh ſtreet, where a perſon will attend to receive and give anſwers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept. 13. d3 a w f

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market Street.

June 26. 5

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. 5

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

ugust 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are	20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
200 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
4000 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. taw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A. D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 South Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 20th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu3f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judges of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th. 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §tmstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 16t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws tf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. co1S5

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Daily, a mulatto boy about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a suttian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 120 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers & a jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t